## nature research

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Last updated by author(s):	May 26, 2021

## **Reporting Summary**

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see our Editorial Policies and the Editorial Policy Checklist.

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Fora	all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.
n/a	Confirmed
	The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
	🗶 A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly
	The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
x	A description of all covariates tested
	🗷 A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
	A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
x	For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i> ) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
×	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
x	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes
	$\boxed{\mathbf{x}}$ Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's $d$ , Pearson's $r$ ), indicating how they were calculated
	Our web collection on statistics for highquists contains articles on many of the points above

## Software and code

Policy information about <u>availability of computer code</u>

Data collection | SerialEM 3.7

SerialEM 3.7.1 (Cryo-EM); Agilent OpenLab CDS (HPLC)

Data analysis

 $For Cryo-EM \ data \ processing, the following software \ were \ used: Motion Cor2, CTFFIND 4.1.13, gctf-v1.06, \ gautomatch-v0.53, Relion 3.0-beta, cryoSPARC V2, Relion 3.1$ 

For model building, the following software were used: Coot 0.8.9.1, Phenix 1.19-4092-000, PyMOL v1.7.2.1, UCSF Chimera 1.13.1 (build 41831), deepemhancer 'tightTarget' and 'highRes' models

For data display and analysis, the following software were used: Prism 6 (HPLC result); script from github (https://github.com/fuzikt/starpy) was used to plot for the particle distribution, 3DFSC processing server (https://3dfsc.salk.edu).

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

## Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a <u>data availability statement</u>. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

EM density map and coordinates have been deposited in the EMDB and rcsb with accession code: PDB ID 7MGE, EMD-23827. These data will be released upon publication of the paper.

Field-specific reporting				
<u> </u>	ne below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.			
X Life sciences	Behavioural & social sciences Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences			
For a reference copy of	the document with all sections, see <u>nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf</u>			
Life scier	nces study design			
All studies must dis	sclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.			
Sample size	No statistical methods were used to predetermine sample size. The cryoEM data were collected in several sessions which are more than 10,000 movies and manually screened to discard bad micrographs.			
Data exclusions	Electron microscopy: micrographs were screened manually and bad ones discarded. After CTF estimation, the bad movies which were bad focus or included ice contamination were excluded.			
Replication	GTPases assay were carried out at least triplicates. All replicates were successful and yielded similar results.			
Randomization	Randomization is not relevant to this study since no animals or human research participants are involved in this research.			
Blinding	Blinding is not relevant to this study since no human or animals are involved in this study.			
<del></del>	g for specific materials, systems and methods			
,	on from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, ted is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.			
Materials & ex	perimental systems Methods			
n/a Involved in th	n/a Involved in the study			
X Antibodies	ChIP-seq			
Eukaryotic cell lines    X				
Palaeontology and archaeology   MRI-based neuroimaging				
Animals and other organisms  Human research participants				
Clinical data				
■ Dual use research of concern				
•				
Eukaryotic c	ell lines			
Policy information	about <u>cell lines</u>			
Cell line source(s)	HEK 293 Gn-Ti cell lines are purchased from UC Berkeley Cell Culture Facility.			

Policy information about <u>cell lines</u>	
Cell line source(s)	HEK 293 Gn-Ti cell lines are purchased from UC Berkeley Cell Culture Facility.
Authentication	The cell lines were authenticated using short tandem repeat analysis.
Mycoplasma contamination	The cell lines were tested negative for mycoplasma contamination using a nuclear stain by fluorescence microscopy.
Commonly misidentified lines (See ICLAC register)	No commonly misidentified cell lines were used.